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In a related embodiment, the invention includes the discovery of a novel prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) polypeptide isolated from mouse, which is xenogeneic with respect to human PAP, and which can therefore be used as an antigen to produce a humoral and/or cellular response against tumor antigens resident in a subject, according to the methods described herein. The isolated PAP polypeptide has at least about 90%, and preferably at least 95% sequence identity to the sequence presented as SEQ ID NO: 2 (mPAP). It is further appreciated that the PAP antigen can be formed by substituting amino acids that represent conservative substitutions for the amino acids of the polypeptide sequence identified as SEQ ID NO: 2, according to the teachings presented herein.

Please replace the first line on page 10 as follows:

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Table 2

In the claims:

Cancel claims 2, 3, 5-22, amend claim 1 and insert new claims 23-26 as follows:

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1. (amended) An isolated polypeptide which is immunoreactive with an antibody that is itself immunoreactive with human prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) comprising an amino acid sequence presented as SEQ ID NO: 2, including conservative amino acid substitutions that do not alter the sequence by more than 10%.

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23. (new) A method of inducing an immune response against human prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) in a mammalian subject, comprising
administering to the subject an immunogenic dosage of a composition comprising a xenogeneic form of PAP from a different mammalian species which is immunoreactive with an antibody that is itself immunoreactive with human

PAP, wherein said xenogeneic form of PAP has at least 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2.

B5 24. (new) The method of claim 23 wherein the xenogeneic form of PAP is mouse PAP.

25. (new) The method of claim 24 wherein the mouse PAP has the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO: 2.

26. (new) The method of claim 23 wherein said xenogenic form of PAP is produced in insect cells.
